

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 6th June, 1887.

POLITICAL.

The *Panjābī Akhbār* (Lahore), of the 1st June, advertizing to the Ghilzai rebellion, says that the Government of India will not assist
Kabul.

Circulation,
450 copies.

Abdul Rahmān Khān, inasmuch as it has always been reluctant to interfere in the civil wars in Afghānistan. However, it regularly pays a large subsidy to the Amīr every month, and occasionally gives him arms and ammunition in order to enable him to maintain his authority. If Abdul Rahmān Khān hoards up the money, and does not expend it on the purposes for which it is given him, he is himself to blame. The *Akhbār* then quotes the comments of the *Civil and Military Gazette* on the rumour regarding the Russian advance towards Badakhshan, and says that it would seem that the Russians have at least made all necessary preparations for an advance on Badakhshan, and are awaiting a favourable opportunity. This is a matter which should engage the immediate attention of the British Government.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 4th June, says that
Mahārāja Dalīp Singh and natives. Mahārāja Dalīp Singh's going over to Russia has been commented on by a

Circulation,
450 copies.

large number of newspapers, most of which are disposed to consider him mad, and apprehend no harm from him. The *Hindustani* of Lucknow has published a very able article on the subject. Undoubtedly the Mahārāja's presence in Russia cannot harm the British Government, because the natives have no desire to change their masters. When they remained loyal during the great troubles of 1857, it is almost impossible that they should rebel against the British Government in the future, inasmuch as they have become fully acquainted with the advantages of British rule since then. The Mahārāja's going to Russia is, however, likely to prove very injurious to this country and the natives. Indeed, his movements have in a way already done much harm to the children of the soil. His detention at Aden, owing to a foolish letter published by him in a newspaper, was a great insult to the natives. Although they had given ample proof of their unflinching loyalty and devotion on more than one occasion, Lord Dufferin did not allow the Mahārāja to enter this country lest they might rebel at his instigation. This distrust created in the mind of the Government towards them is a greater injury than any loss of money which could be inflicted on them. The worst is that the Mahārāja's presence in Russia will afford their enemies a good opportunity of increasing this distrust by spreading false rumours. The *Koh* then quotes an extract from the *Civil and Military Gazette* in which the latter states that no less sympathy for the Mahārāja has been expressed in Kashmīr than in other parts of the Panjāb; that some Sardārs in the Panjāb carry on correspondence with him, and that Agents have been sent from Kashmīr with letters to him. It is almost needless to say what effect these rumours will have on the suspicious mind of the Government. The *Koh* does not know what sympathy has been expressed anywhere in the Panjāb with the Mahārāja, or what native princes in the province carry on secret correspondence with him, and asks those newspapers which apprehend no harm from his presence in Russia, whether the distrust created in the mind of the Government towards the natives is not serious harm.

The *Koh-i-Nér* (Lahore), of the 31st May, is glad to say that the Sikhs have given fresh proof of their loyalty and devotion to the British Government. They have lately discontinued the *urdás* or prayer, which has hitherto been regularly offered every day at their temple at Amritsar on behalf of Mahārāja Dalip Singh, owing to his rebellion against the British Government.

Loyalty of the Sikh Community to the British Government.

Circulation,
450 copies.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 1st June, regrets to say that Sir Ganpat Rao, the Prime Minister of Gwalior, is making an improper use of the public funds. His investment of three crores of rupees in Government Promissory Notes was generally disapproved by the public on the ground that the money could have been more usefully expended in developing the resources of the state. It may, however, be said in defence of the measure that the state will receive interest for the money. But his contribution of Rs. 1,20,000 to the Imperial Institute is open to serious objection. The native princes should by all means liberally support schemes set on foot in this country for perpetuating the memory of Her Majesty's Jubilee, but they should not send their money to London. Sir Ganpat Rao should have founded an orphanage at Gwalior as a Jubilee memorial. The fact of the matter is that he has made the contribution to the Imperial Institute in order to win the good will of Sir Lepel Griffin.

Gwalior.

Circulation,
180 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindustān* (Kálákankar), of the 31st May, urges that in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee the Government should concede some new political rights to natives with a view to improving the administration and ameliorating the condition of the people. The introduction of the representative element into the Legislative Councils, for which the country has been applying with one voice, would be a most suitable concession.

Reform of the Legislative Councils.

Circulation,
165 copies.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 1st June, condemns the exclusion of natives from the higher ranks of the military service as unjust and opposed to the terms of the royal proclamation of 1858. Native soldiers do not yield the palm in bravery and loyalty to European soldiers, but still they cannot obtain higher posts than Subadarships and Risaldarships. It is very painful to see veteran native soldiers, who have grown gray in the service of Government, serve under raw European youths, to whom they could give lessons in the art of warfare for a dozen years. Akbar placed full confidence in Hindús, and appointed them to the command of large armies. It is well known that they never abused his confidence, and always remained loyal and devoted to him. When will the British Government give up its distrust of natives?

The same paper, of the 2nd June, is surprised that Native Christians have lately been admitted to volunteer corps while Hindús and Musalmáns are still excluded from them. The maintenance of such invidious distinctions of race and religion is very irritating to natives. They are very thankful to the British Government for the many great advantages it has bestowed upon them, while on the other hand they have good ground for complaint for the destruction of their martial instincts brought about by the entire disarmament of the country. The Government does not allow natives to carry arms, nor does it encourage volunteering among them. It will find out its mistake at the time of a Russian invasion. Should the Russians succeed in defeating the British on the north-west frontier, which heaven forbid, the natives, far from rendering any aid to the British, would be unable to protect their own children and women. It is high time that the Arms Act should be repealed, and that natives should be enlisted as volunteers, and appointed to higher posts in the army. If these measures were adopted, the Russians would think twice before invading this country.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 3rd June, does not understand why Government did not allow Tasaduq Rasúl Khán, of Jahángirabad, Oudh. Tasaduq Rasúl Khán, who succeeded to the Jahángirabad estate on the death of Rájá Farzand Ali Khán, to assume the title of Rájá, although the title was a hereditary one in the family of the latter. When a person succeeds to the estate of a nobleman by adoption or in any other such way, he should also succeed to the hereditary title or titles enjoyed by his predecessor.

Circulation,
240 copies.

A correspondent of the *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 3rd June, complains that the house-tax is deducted from the salaries of Government servants at the rate of 12 annas per one hundred rupees, of their pay even though they live in hired houses. Obviously the tax should be realized from the owners and not the tenants of houses.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 4th June, says that the Sháikh Mihr Ali, of Hoshiarpur. *Victoria Paper*, of Sialkot, recommends the bestowal of the title of Khán Bahádur on Shaikh Mihr Ali, in return for the unnecessary trouble and expense which his prosecution by Government has involved to him. But the title would be no suitable recompense. He has received a far better recompense in the widespread sympathy expressed by his countrymen with him. The *Koh* would not think that the great expense and annoyance which his trial caused to him were in vain, should his case convince the natives of the necessity of agitating for the extension to them of the system of trial by jury. Memorials should be sent to the Government of India from all parts of the country praying for the grant of the privilege.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Panjábí Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 1st June, says that the Secretary of State has ordered Mr. Case of Mr. Wilson, Political Agent, Cambay. Wilson, of Cambay fame, to resign the public service, but has granted him a pension of £75 (*sic.*). It would appear from the report of the Bombay Government that he himself desired to retire shortly, so that he has really

Circulation,
450 copies.

received no punishment for his misbehaviour. If European officers, who misbehave themselves in this way, are treated with such indulgence, heaven protect the honour of the native nobility. The *Akhbār* then refers to the memorial which was submitted to the Bombay Government by the inhabitants of Kaira, where Mr. Wilson had been Collector for some time, praising him for his good morals, and says that the natives have only themselves to thank for their ill-treatment by Europeans.

Circulation,
215 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Chunār*, of the 31st May, is surprised that no Honorary Magistrates have yet been appointed at Chunār. Such appointments were made long ago at Muhammadabad and Saidpur, which do not exceed Chunār in population. Where there are honorary magistrates tahsildars make over petty cases to them for trial, and are themselves able to attend to more important work.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 28th May, is glad to say that its recommendations in favour of the appointment of a European, and in special Major-General Blake, C.S.I., as President of the Municipal Board at Lahore, have been successful. The Board have elected the Major-General as their President. A better selection could not have been made. He is an able, experienced, and courteous man, commands respect, and is very popular with the natives. Nawáb Abdul Majid Khán, C.S.I., and Lála Kanhyá LáI, Rae Bahádur, have been elected Vice-Presidents. These selections, too, are unobjectionable.

EDUCATION.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 29th May, says that it is believed that the Entrance Examination of the Panjáb University will be cancelled this year, owing to the frauds which occurred in connection with the examination. This will be punishing the innocent candidates with the guilty ones. It would be better if only the suspected candidates were

excluded from the results of the examination. If the examination is cancelled, the entrance fees paid by the candidates, other than those who were implicated in the frauds, should be returned to them, or at least they should not be required to pay the fees over again at the time of the next examination.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 2nd June, complains that the transfer of the management of district schools in the Panjáb to Municipal Boards under the Local Self-Government scheme has been injurious to teachers employed in the schools. Incompetent teachers, who have any influence with the members of the boards, readily receive promotion, while deserving teachers are left out. Should the Director of Public Instruction make an enquiry into the matter, he would find that the claims to promotion of several teachers, who have successfully passed boys at the entrance and the middle school examinations during the last three or four years, have unjustly been overlooked.

Circulation,
405 copies.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAYS.

The *Tahzib* (Morádábád), of the 5th June, urges that the post-offices should register letters and issue money-orders early in the morning also during the hot weather.

Circulation,
60 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 30th May, complains that third-class railway carriages, which are not provided with khas tattis in the hot weather, become as hot in the afternoon as the baker's oven, and that the discomfort to which the passengers are exposed in consequence may be easily imagined. Cannot any arrangements be made to cool the third-class carriages at a reasonable cost? Again, over-crowding adds to the miseries of the passengers. According to rule more than eight men should not be seated in a compartment during the hot weather under ordinary circumstances. The railway officials do not, however, adhere to this limit, and sometimes place even more than ten men in a compartment. If any passengers protest against this,

Circulation,
500 copies.

the officials give them very impertinent replies. Unfortunate quarrels frequently take place among passengers themselves about their seats. Again, satisfactory arrangements have not been made for the supply of drinking-water to passengers. Only one Muhammadan water-carrier is attached to each station, and he first attends to the engine-drivers and the first and second-class passengers. It is simply impossible that he should be able to supply water to any large number of men in a few short minutes. (The *Jalwa-i-Ezadi*, Meerut, of the 2nd June, in a communicated article, urges that in the hot weather additional water-carriers should be attached to railway-stations, and that third-class carriages should be also provided with khas tattis.)

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Panjābī Akhbār* (Lahore), of the 1st June, says that Supply of drinking-water to passengers at railway-stations. there are few native newspapers in which complaints are not to be found at present in connection with the supply of water at railway stations. One Hindu and one Musalmān water-carrier cannot supply water to 1,500 or 2,000 men during the short stay of a train at a station. The public associations should send memorials to the Government of India praying for an improvement in the present arrangements. If the Government remedies the evil, well and good ; otherwise the natives should themselves appoint additional water-carriers at railway-stations, and raise money by subscriptions for the purpose, as suggested by a correspondent of the *Akhbār-i-Ām*.

LOCAL.

Circulation,
381 copies.

The *Rājputāna Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 30th May, complains, on the authority of the *Akhbārul-Akhyār* of Delhi, that when a Hindu trader lately died at Ajmere, the Sub-Inspector of Police, accompanied by his subordinates, searched his house. Finding 24 maunds of copper coin and ten or twelve thousand rupees in the house, the police officials stole as much of the money as they could, the

Alleged misbehaviour of
the Sub-Inspector of Police,
Ajmere.

Sub-Inspector appropriating one thousand rupees. The District Superintendent of Police should see to this.

The *Prayág Samáchr* (Allahabad), of the 4th June, complains that at Allahabad poor

Circulation,
550 copies.

Traders forbidden to hawk things about in the streets, Allahabad.

traders and artizans, who cannot afford to open regular shops, were accustomed to sell their things walking about in the streets of the city, but that they have lately been forbidden to do so. The prohibition is unnecessary, and calculated to prevent a large number of poor people from earning their livelihood.

A correspondent of the *Sahífa-i-Qudsí* (Delhi), of the 2nd June, adverting to a dacoity

Circulation,
310 copies.

Frequent occurrence of thefts in the Gurgaon district.

lately committed on the road between Sohna and Gurgaon, says that thefts and robberies frequently occur on that road. The police officials have appointed Minas chaukidars at Sohna, Palwal, and the cantonment at Gurgaon, with a view to prevent that criminal tribe from committing thefts. But this is a mistake. The Mina chaukidars receive frequent visits from their friends and relatives, who avail themselves of the occasion to commit robberies on the way.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1887.	1887.	
1	<i>Aftab-i-Azamgarh</i>	Azamgarh	Urdú	Weekly	Ilhám Alí	May 30th	June 2nd	208 copies.
2	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur	"	"	Barkat Alí	June 4th	" 6th	350 "
3	<i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i>	Láhore	"	Tri-weekly	Díván Bútá Singh	May 30th & June, 1st & 3rd.	" 1st, 4th & 5th.	500 "
4	<i>Agrá Akhbar</i>	Agrá	"	Weekly	Tajammul-Husain	May 28th	May 31st	200 "
5	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	"	"	Mugarrab Husain Khán.	" 31st	June 3rd	63 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	Láhore	"	Tri-weekly	Mukund Rám	" "	" 2nd	3,000 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Chunár</i>	Chunár	"	Weekly	Rajab Alí	" "	" "	215 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Akhyár</i>	Delhí	"	"	Muhammad Dín	" 22nd & June 1st.	" 1st & 4th.	" "
9	<i>Akmalu-l-Akhbar</i>	"	"	"	Fakhrul-dín	June 1st	3rd	84 "
10	<i>Alam-i-Taswir</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmat-ullah	3rd	5th	200 "
11	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdú-English	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rái	May 31st & June 4th.	" 2nd & 6th	500 copies (in- cluding 280 copies taken by Govern- ment).
12	<i>Almorá Akhbar</i>	Almora	Hindí	Weekly	Sadá Nand	30th	1st	85 copies.
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Urdú	"	Chandan Lal	" 28th	3rd	150 "
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	Láhore	"	"	Amír Sháh	" 29th	May 31st	100 "
15	<i>Akhrafu-l-Akhbar</i>	Delhí	"	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán	June 1st	June 5th	110 "
16	<i>Azad</i>	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Ahmad Alí	" 3rd	4th	240 "
17	<i>Bharat Bandhu</i>	Aligarh	Hindí	"	Totá Rám	May 21st	" 6th	90 "

18	Bhārat Jīvan	Benares	...	...	...	...	...	Rām Kirshn Varmā,	30th	...	1st	...	2,000	"
19	Dabāba-i-Qaisarī	Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	Thākūr Prasād	28th	...	May 31st	...	250	"
20	Dabāba-i-Sikandarī	Rāmpur	...	...	...	...	...	Muhammad Husain,	30th	...	June 1st	...	425	"
21	Dānish-i-Hind	Multān	...	...	...	...	...	Rāj Nāth	25th	...	"	...	120	"
22	Delhī Punch	Lāhore	...	...	...	...	...	Fazlu-l-din	June 1st	...	3rd	...	315	"
23	Dharm Jīvan	"	...	...	...	...	...	Brahma Dās	May 29th	...	May 31st	...	300	"
24	Ghamkhvār-i-Hind	"	...	...	...	...	...	Mahārāj Kishun	28th	...	"	...	425	"
25	Gurmukhī Akhbār	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	Lahnā Singh	25th	...	June 6th	...	265	"
26	Hāmf-i-Hind	Allāhābād	...	...	...	...	...	Sadaru-l-din	29th	...	"	...	400	"
27	Hindustān	Kālānkār	...	...	...	...	...	Rājā Rāmpāl Singh,	31st to June 5th.	...	1st to 6th	...	165	"
28	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	...	...	...	...	...	Mahābīr Prasād	May 28th & June 1st.	...	1st & 4th	...	100	"
29	Jāva-i-Ezādī	Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	Muhammad Khalīl	June 2nd	...	5th	...	130	"
30	Jām-i-Jamshēd	Morādābād	...	...	...	...	...	Jamshēd Alī	May 29th	...	"	...	150	"
31	Jubilee Paper	Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	Sayid Hasan Jāfar,	June 1st	...	2nd	...	310	"
32	Kanauj Punch	Kanauj	...	...	...	...	...	Bhaggū Khān	"	...	"	...	162	"
33	Kārdmah	Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	Muhammad Yāqūb	May 30th	...	"	...	250	"
34	Kāshī Pattrikā	Benares	...	...	...	...	...	Lakshmi Shankar Miera, M.A.	June 3rd	...	6th	...	501 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).	"
35	Khair Khvāh-i-Ālam,	Delhī	...	...	...	...	...	Mīr Hasan	1st	...	"	...	200 copies.	"
36	Khair Khvāh-i-Kash-	Lāhore	...	...	...	...	...	Sālig Rām	May 26th & June 1st	...	"	...	400	"
37	Khair Khvāh-i-Pan-	Sialkot	...	...	...	...	...	Birj Lal	April 1st	...	May 31st	...	400	"
38	Khurshaid-i-Āfāq	Pilibhīt	...	...	...	...	...	Mazhar Ahsan Khān,	May 28th	...	June 2nd	...	200	"
39	Koh-i-Nār	Lāhore	...	...	...	...	...	Harsukh Rāi	" 31st & June 2nd & 4th.	...	"	...	450	"
40	Lamlatu-l-Akhbār	Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	Imdād Husain	June 1st	...	2nd	...	225	"
41	Latifu-l-Akhbār	Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	...	Muhammad Abdu l-latif.	" 3rd	...	" 5th	...	150	"

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT	CIRCULATION.
42	Mawwār Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindī-Urdū...	Weekly	Gobardhan Dās	May 30th	June 2nd	130 copies.
43	Mashr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	Urdū	"	Ghulam Muhammad,	" 31st	" 1st	200
44	Matla-i-Nūr	Cawnpore	"	"	Durgā Prasād	" 28th	May 31st	47
45	Mauj-i-Narbuddā	Hoshangabad,	"	"	Abdu-l-Karim	" 29th	June 3rd	300
46	Mauj-i-Zarfat	"	"	"	Ditto	"	"	"
47	Mazdā kī Putlā	Rāmpur	"	"	Muhammad Razā	" 26th	" 1st	150
48	Mihri-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	"	"	Karimu-l-lah	" 28th	" 2nd	250
49	Mitra Vilās	Lāhore	Hindī	"	Mukund Rām	" 30th	"	400
50	Muñd-i-Am	Ágrā	Urdū	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khān	June 1st	" 6th	100
51	Mulki Shuhdā	Lāhore	"	Weekly	Fazlu-l-din	May 30th	" 3rd	1,725
52	Municipal Guide	Ágrā	"	Bi-monthly	Khairu-l-lah Khān	"	" 2nd	50
53	Naiyar-i-Asam	Morádábád	"	Weekly	Amjad Ali	"	" 4th	180
54	Najmu-l-Akhdār	Etāwah	"	Bi-weekly	Rūhu-l-lah Khān	" 28th & June 1st.	" 1st & 4th	180
55	Najmu-l-Hind	Morádábád	"	Weekly	Avtār Krishn	May 23rd	" 5th	250
56	Nasim-i-Ágrā	Ágrā	"	"	Jamnā Dās	" 30th	May 31st	385
57	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur	"	"	Shiva Narāyan	"	June 3rd	50
58	Nasim-i-Jaunpur	Jaunpur	"	"	Muhammad Ishāq	" 31st	June 4th	50
59	Nigamom-yān	Lucknow	"	Monthly	Debi Prasād	For May	May 31st	196
60	Nizamu-l-Mulk	Morádábád	"	Weekly	Fahimu-l-din	May 31st	June 4th	100
61	Nūr Afshān	Ludhiāna	"	"	Rev. C. B. Newton...	June 2nd	"	690
62	Nyāya Sudhā	Hardā	M a r ā t h i - English.	"	Bāsudeva Bhāskar...	" 1st	" 2nd	400

63	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	May 31st to June 6th.	May 31st to June 6th.	595 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
64	Panjabi Akhbar	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Shamsu-l-din	May 25th & 28th & June 1st.	May 31st & June 2nd & 4th.	450 copies.
65	Panjabi Punch	"	"	Weekly	Firozu-l-din	June 2nd	June 5th	80
66	Pate Khan	"	"	"	Abdu-l-Rahman	1st	"	400
67	Patila Akhbar	Patiala	"	"	Din Muhammad	May 31st	2nd	365
68	Prayag Samachar	Allahabad	Hindi	"	Dewaki Nandan	June 4th	6th	550
69	Qaisari	Jullundur	Urdu	"	Ahmad Baksh	"	"	125
70	Rafah-i-Am	Sialkot	"	"	Divan Chand	April 1st & 8th	5th & 6th	400
71	Rafiq-i-Hind	Lahore	"	"	Muharram Ali	May 28th	2nd	400
72	Rafiq-i-Akhbar	Benares	"	"	Ghulam Husain	30th	31st	200
73	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Nadir Ali	31st & June 2nd & 4th.	4th & 6th.	405
74	Rajasthan Gazette	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi	Weekly	Murad Ali	May 30th	2nd	381
75	Rajn Prakash	Patnam	Urdu	"	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq	" 26th	"	150
76	Reformer	Gurdaspur	"	"	Shamsu-l-din	28th	"	480
77	Kohlikhand Punch	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	29th	5th	150
78	Roznah	Lucknow	"	Bi-weekly	Tegh Bahadur	30th & June 2nd.	May 31st & June 3rd.	113
79	Sadiqu-l-Akhbar	Bahawalpur	"	Weekly	Dwarka Nath	June 2nd	June 5th	250
80	Safir-i-Hind	Delhi	"	Bi-monthly	Bulsi Das	May 31st	2nd	450
81	Sakfa-i-Qudat	"	"	Weekly	Muhammad Abdu-l-Quds.	June 2nd	4th	310
82	Sajjan Kirti Sudha-kar.	Udaipur	Hindi	"	Banshi Dhar	May 30th	3rd	160
83	Sarosh-i-Benares	Benares	Urdu	"	Wali Muhammad	June 1st	"	350
84	Shahjahanabad Punch.	Delhi	"	"	Mir Hasan	May 28th	"	250
85	Shahna-i-Hind	Meerut	"	"	Ahmad Hasan	June 1st	2nd	120
86	Sham-i-Oudh	Fyzabad	"	Tri-monthly	Kishun Prasad	"	6th	138

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
87	<i>Shula-i-Tur</i>	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Jamnā Prasad	May 31st	June 2nd	95 copies.
88	<i>Siraju-l-Akhdar</i>	Jhelam	"	"	Faqir Muhammad	" 30th	" "	350 "
89	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	Khandwa	Maráthi-Hindí	"	Lakshman Anant	June 1st	" 4th	200 "
90	<i>Suhail</i>	Benares	Urdu	"	Sharafu-l-din	May 26th	" 1st	200 "
91	<i>Surar-i-Qaisari</i>	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Raza	" "	" "	137 "
92	<i>Taksh</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Rahmat Ali	June 5th	" 6th	60 "
93	<i>Tamannadi</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Puran Chand	" 1st	" 5th	125 "
94	<i>Tattya-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	"	"	Sajjad Hussain	May 31st	" 2nd	298 "
95	<i>Vasfr-i-Hind</i>	Sialkot	"	"	Mirza Mavahid	" 29th	" 1st	200 "
96	<i>Vazru-l-Mulk</i>	"	"	"	Ghulam Ahmad	" 25th	May 31st	175 "
97	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	"	"	Daily	Gyan Chand	" 28th to June 3rd.	" 31st & June 6th.	950 "
98	<i>Vritt Dhar</i>	Dhar	Maráthi	Weekly	Hari Bhasakar	June 2nd	June 5th	120 "
99	<i>Waqya-i-Alam</i>	Ghazipur	Urdu	"	Siraju-l-din Ahmad,	May 30th	" 2nd	300 "
100	<i>Zarifu-l-Hind</i>	Meerut	"	"	Sabit Ali	June 1st	" 6th	250 "

ALLAHABAD; }
The 13th June, 1887.

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